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DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, SEPTEMBER 1953

Comment: This report presents information, from September 1953 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the fulfillment of light industry plans for the first 8 months of 1953, particularly for the textile, clothing, and footwear industries. This report covers a great number of pledges for 1953 above-plan production, with the emphasis on consumer goods. Some information on new construction is also included.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Textile Industry

1. Cotton

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR were to increase production of cotton fabrics by 20 million meters in 1953 as compared with 1950.

A dyeing and finishing mill is under construction at the Textile Combine imeni Lenin in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.(1)

Textile enterprises of Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 13 million meters of staple-fiber fabrics in 1952. By reducing production of calico, byaz' /cheap, cotton fabric/, and fustian, cotton mills of the oblast were to produce dozens of million meters of new fabrics above the plan in 1953, including 1,500,000 meters of curtain fabrics, 400,000 meters of silk tulle, 6 million meters of madapolam, 3 million meters of mixed-yarn fabrics, 2 million meters of sateen, 500,000 beautiful kerchiefs, and other fabrics.

The Mill imeni Kirov in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 632,000 meters of gray goods above the plan for the first half 1953. The Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the same oblast produced 93.5 metric tons of yarn and

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342,000 meters of gray goods above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(2) The Kokhma Cotton Combine in the oblast was to produce 4,800,000 meters of curtain lace and 400,000 meters of door drapery material in 1953.(3)

Enterprises of the Leningrad Light, Local, and Cooperative Industry pledged to produce 2,200,000 meters of cotton and staple-fiber fabrics above the 1953 plan.(4) The Mill imeni Zhelyabov in Leningrad pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 24 December and to produce 380,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above the plan by the end of the year.(5)

Textile enterprises of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast were to produce nearly 1,590,000,000 meters of cotton fabrics in 1953, which is 406 million more meters than were produced in 1950.(6) The Kurovskoye Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 202 metric tons of yarn, 155,000 meters of gray goods, and 800,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(7)

In 1953, light-industry enterprises of Alma-Ata and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast in the Kazakh SSR were to increase cotton-yarn production 36 percent as compared with 1950.(8)

The First and Second Spinning and Weaving Mills of the Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 800,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(9)

The Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR produced 172,000 meters of gray goods above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(10)

## 2. Wool

Textile enterprises of the Latvian SSR were to produce 150,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(11)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR were to produce 80.2 percent more wool fabrics in 1953 than were produced in 1950.(12)

The Krasnyy Tekstil'shchik Wool Fabric Mill in Sumy, Ukrainian SSR, pledged to produce 65,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(13) In September, it was planned that, in the near future, two large worsted-fabric enterprises would be constructed in Chernigov and Kremenchug, Ukrainian SSR.(14)

The Yerevan Worsted Combine in the Armenian SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 7 months of 1953 by 150 metric tons of yarn and 50,000 meters of fabrics.(15) The Yerevan Wool Fabric Mill pledged to produce 30,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(16)

Textile enterprises of the Leningrad Light, Local, and Cooperative Industry pledged to produce 300,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(4)

The Wool-Spinning Mill imeni Kalinin in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce 285 metric tons of wool yarn above the 1953 plan.(17)

The Krasnokholmsk Worsted Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast produced almost 400,000 meters of finished suiting fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. By 31 August, the combine had produced 4 million more meters of fabrics than in 1940. The combine was to produce 365,000

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meters of fabrics above the plan for the second half 1953.(18) The Krasnokholmsk Combine pledged to produce not less than 750,000 meters of suiting fabrics above the 1953 plan.(19)

The Osvobozhdenyy Trud Wool Fabric Mill in Moscow produced 131,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(20) The mill pledged to produce 900 tonnonomers of yarn, 180,000 meters of gray goods, and 180,000 meters of finished fabrics above the 1953 plan.(21)

During the first 8½ months of 1953, the Moscow Fine-Wool Fabric Mill imeni Petr Alekseyev produced more than 100,000 meters of fabrics above the plan.(22) The mill pledged to produce 85,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(23)

Wool industry enterprises of Alma-Ata and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast in the Kazakh SSR produced more than 51,000 meters of wool fabrics above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. These enterprises were to produce 30 percent more wool fabrics in 1953 than in 1950. Wool fabric mills of Alma-Ata and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast were to produce 108,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1953 plan.(8) Wool fabrics production in the Kazakh SSR in 1954 is to be eight times as great as it was in 1940.(24)

The Frunze Wool Fabric Mill in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce not less than 15,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan. By 7 September, the mill had produced 11,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(25)

### 3. Silk

Enterprises of Glavshelko (Main Administration of Silk Industry) produced 1,600,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(26)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR were to increase production of silk fabrics 64.9 percent in 1953 as compared with 1950.(12)

Silk fabrics production in the Ukrainian SSR was to increase from 7 million meters in 1952 to 14 million meters in 1953. In September, it was planned that, in the near future, a factory for processing mulberry silk-worm cocoons would be constructed in Zaporozh'ye. When this new plant is put into operation, annual production of natural silk fabrics in the Ukrainian SSR can be increased to 5 million meters.(14)

The Kiev Silk Combine in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 1 December and to produce 70,000 meters of fabrics above the plan by the end of the year.(27)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR were to produce one million more meters of silk fabrics in 1953 than were produced in 1950.(1)

During the first 6 months of 1953, the Naro-Fominsk Spinning and Weaving Mill in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 5,540,000 more meters of silk fabrics than were produced during the corresponding period of 1952.(28) The Moscow Silk-Finishing Mill imeni Sverdlov was to produce 3 million meters of staple-fiber fabrics during the fourth quarter 1953.(29)

During the first 7½ months of 1953, the Kirzhach Silk Combine in Vladimirskaya Oblast produced 51,000 meters of finished silk fabrics and 163,000 meters of silk gray goods above the plan.(30)

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## 4. Other Textiles

Textile enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Estonian SSR produced 723,000 meters of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(31) The Pярну Flax-Spinning and Flax-Weaving Mill in the Estonian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 20 December and to produce 100,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above the plan by the end of the year. The mill produced 106,000 meters of fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(32)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR were to increase production of carpeting 113.5 percent in 1953 as compared with 1950.(12) The Vitebsk Carpeting and Plush-Materials Combine in the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 20,000 square meters of carpeting above the 1953 plan.(33)

Textile enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 263,000 meters of cotton, wool, and silk fabrics above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(1)

Leningrad textile enterprises were to produce nearly 31 million meters of staple-fiber fabrics in 1953.(34) During the fourth quarter 1953, the First Fur Factory of Glavmekhprom (Main Administration of Fur Industry) in Leningrad was to produce 20,000 mink skins, 50,000 marten skins, 4,000 fur-seal skins, and 2,000 otter skins in addition to 2 million dyed rabbit skins, which are the principal product of the factory. During this period, the factory was to supply the Skorokhod and Voskhod footwear factories with 40,000 sets of fur trimming for winter footwear.(35)

By 16 September 1953, the Privodnoy Remen' Mill in Moscow had produced for agricultural use 76,000 meters of conveyer belts for combines, threshing machines, and rural power stations. During the remaining months of 1953, the mill was to produce another 42,000 meters of conveyer belts.(36)

By 18 September, the Maslyanino Flax Plant in Novosibirskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 730 more quintals of long fiber than were produced in 1952. The plant pledged to produce several thousand tons of fiber above the plan by the end of 1953.(37)

The Chardzhou Artificial Fur Factory in the Turkmen SSR produced 34,000 more meters of artificial fur in 1952 than it produced in 1951. The factory produced 228,000 meters of artificial fur during the first 6 months of 1953.(38)

Clothing Industry

## 1. Knitwear

Knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Estonian SSR produced 131,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(31) The Murat Knitwear Factory in the Estonian SSR produced 132,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. The factory pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 21 December and to produce by the end of the year 165,000 pieces of knitwear above the plan.(39)

The Gomel' Knitwear Factory imeni 3 Martsa in the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 170,000 pairs of hosiery, more than 43,000 pieces of knitted underwear, and 8,000 pieces of knitted suits above the plan for the second half of 1953.(40)

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Knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 310,000 pieces of knitted underwear, 25,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, and 50,000 stockings above the 1953 plan.(41)

The Knitwear Factory 'meni Nogin in Moscow produced more than 400,000 pairs of hosiery above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(42)

Light-industry enterprises of Alma-Ata and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast in the Kazakh SSR produced 29,000 pieces of knitted underwear and nearly 23,000 pieces of knitted outerwear above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953.(8) City and oblast enterprises pledged to produce 130,000 pieces of knitted underwear above the 1953 plan. In 1954-1955, construction of the Alma-Ata Knitwear Factory is to be completed.(24)

The Kokand Stocking and Spinning Combine in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the plan for the first 7 months of 1953 by 103.7 percent, but fell short of plan quotas for production of white socks in July and August by 20,000 pairs. Daily yarn production in 1953 at the combine was 1,246 kilograms more than in 1950 and daily hosiery production was 4,760 more pairs than in 1950. The combine pledged to produce 307,000 stockings and socks above the 1953 plan.(43)

## 2. Sewn Articles

In September, it was planned that, in the near future, 14 large sewing factories, a part of which would produce children's garments exclusively, would be constructed in the Ukrainian SSR.(14)

During the first 6 months of 1953, the Baku Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy in the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 6,000 girls' silk and wool dresses, nearly 21,000 children's suits, and 9,000 children's coats.(44)

Sewing enterprises of the Leningrad Light, Local, and Cooperative Industry pledged to produce 31,000 sewn articles above the 1953 plan.(4) The Leningrad Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy was to produce 44,000 more suits, coats, and trousers in 1953 than in 1952.(34)

In 1953, as compared with 1950, clothing production in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast was to increase as follows: coats, 63 percent; suits, 23 percent; and dresses, 32 percent, including three times as many silk dresses.(6)

During the first 7 months of 1953, the Alma-Ata Sewing Factory No 2 in the Kazakh SSR fell short of plan quotas by 2,914 children's winter coats and 2,235 boys' suits. During this period, the Alma-Ata Sewing Factory No 1 fell short of plan quotas by 2,866 boys' ski suits, the Komsomolka Factory in Petropavlovsk by 5,287 girls' dresses, and the Bol'shevichka Sewing Factory in Kustanay by 2,702 boys' suits and 5,470 pairs of boys' trousers.(45)

Construction of the Aktyubinsk and Ust'-Kamenogorsk sewing factories in the Kazakh SSR is to be started in 1954 and construction of the Karakanda Sewing Factory is to be completed in 1954 and 1955.(24)

The 1952 production of cotton articles in Bukharskaya Oblast of the Uzbek SSR more than tripled that of 1940.(43) During the first 7 months of 1953, Plant No 1 of the Uzbek SSR sewing industry fell short of plan quotas by 23,700 wool, silk, and cotton dresses and 112,000 silk and cotton shirts.(46) The Krasnaya Zarya Sewing Factory in Tashkent pledged to produce 4,500 men's, women's, and children's coats and 3,000 dresses above the 1953 plan.(47)

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The Frunze Sewing Factory imeni VLKSM in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce 11,500 sewn articles above the 1953 plan.(48)

### 3. Fur Articles

In 1952, light-industry enterprises of the Moldavian SSR fell short of plan quotas by 60,000 fur caps, 16,000 children's fur coats, and 38,000 men's fur collars.(49)

The Kazan' Fur Combine in the Tatarska' ASSR produced 442 ladies' cloaks, 1,250 children's coats, and 155,000 collars above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.(50)

### Leather and Footwear Industry

Footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR are to produce 20 million more pairs of footwear in 1954 than were to be produced in 1953 and 44 million more pairs in 1955. Future construction plans of the ministry include new leather and footwear combines and factories in Ul'yanovsk, Velikiye Luki, Gor'kiy, Voronezh, Stalingrad, Orel, Ulan-Ude, Voroshilovgrad, Kherson, Stalino, Dzhambul, Tallin, and Eastern Siberia. The two Kirov combines, the Kungur Combine, and the Novosibirsk, Saratova, and Sverdlovsk factories are to be reconstructed.

In 1954, the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry USSR is to produce 3 million pairs of sandals, high shoes, and slippers of patent leather, suede, and white kid -- an amount three times as great as that scheduled for 1953. The ministry is also to produce 10 million boys' and girls' school shoes in 1954 which is almost 1.5 times as many as were to be produced in 1953.(51)

Footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR were to increase footwear production 48.5 percent in 1953 as compared with 1950.(12)

Footwear production in the Ukrainian SSR in 1953 was to reach 31,300,000 pairs. In September, republic light-industry enterprises were producing scores of millions of pairs of footwear, but consumer demands for new-styled footwear were not being met. Far too few women's slippers with a medium heel, light summer footwear, and bedroom slippers were being produced. In order to increase this type of footwear, in September it was planned that, in the near future, existing enterprises would be expanded and three more footwear combines would be constructed, each combine being able to produce 4,500,000 pairs of footwear. To assure increased footwear production, three large tanning combines would be constructed, each with a production of 3,000 metric tons of hard leather goods and 100 million square decimeters of chrome leather.(14)

Tanning and footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 50,000 pairs of leather footwear, 200,000 square decimeters of chrome leather, 600,000 square decimeters of Russia leather, and 10 metric tons of hard leather goods above the 1953 plan.(41)

By 23 September, the Sukhumi Leather and Footwear Combine in the Georgian SSR had produced more than 1,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan. The combine is to produce 1.5 times as many pairs of footwear in 1954 as were to be produced in 1953.(52)

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The Footwear Factory No 1 of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Armenian SSR fell short of plan quotas for the first 8 months of 1953 by 135,000 pairs of footwear.(53) The Kanaker Footwear Factory No 4, also in the Armenian SSR, pledged to produce 5,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(54)

Footwear enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 62,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR were to produce 460,000 more pairs of footwear in 1953 than were produced in 1950.(1)

Footwear enterprises of the Leningrad Light, Local, and Cooperative Industry pledged to produce 350,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(4) The Proletarskaya Pobeda Footwear Factory No 2 in Leningradskaya Oblast produced 25,000 pairs of footwear above the July 1953 plan.(55) The Skorokhod Footwear Factory in Leningrad pledged to produce not less than 50,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the second half 1953.(56)

Production of styled footwear in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast in 1953 was to triple that of 1950. Moscow footwear enterprises were to produce nearly 24 million pairs of footwear in 1953 or nearly 12 percent of the total USSR footwear production in 1953.(6) The Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory pledged to produce 200,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(17) The Yegor'yevsk Footwear Factory also in Moskovskaya Oblast pledged to produce not less than 50,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(57)

By 16 September, the Proletariy Harness and Saddle Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast had shipped 37,500 stirrups, nearly 9,000 harness sets, 63,000 bridles, 50,000 belly bands, 63,500 reins, and other saddlery goods to rural communities in 1953.(36)

Footwear enterprises of Alma-Ata and Alma-Atinskaya Oblast produced 34,000 pairs of footwear above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. These enterprises were to increase leather footwear production almost 66 percent in 1953 as compared with 1950, and were to produce 46,500 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(8) Construction of the Dzhambul Leather and Footwear Combine in the Kazakh SSR is to be started in 1954.(24)

The Frunze Styled Footwear Factory pledged to produce 5,000 pairs of prime-quality footwear above the 1953 plan.(58)

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